

IDIOPHONES
OF THE
ANCIENT NEAR EAST
IN THE
BRITISH MUSEUM

Richard J Dumbrill
2007

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For Samuel, my nephew and talented violin maker

Preface

Idiophones are often considered, pejoratively, as toys, black magic implements, warning devices, horse and cattle trappings, etc., rather than musical instruments. Whilst this is not an unreasonable appreciation for their customary purpose, it must be recognised that on the basis they have been conceived to produce sound, and not noise, they must belong to the musical instrumentarium. Mozart used them and so did Haydn in his 1788 Toy Symphony in C Major, for instance, where amongst violins, double-bass and a keyboard, appear a toy trumpet, a drum, a rattle, a triangle and bird-warblers.

In fact the usage of idiophones in the orchestra, if pertinently addressed, provides with charming anecdotic contributions to the score.

Thus, idiophones must not be taken with disdain. They are humble, it is certain, but they can be heard even within the largest orchestra, and are marvellously suited to the punctuation of dance music.

Idiophones appeared under any of their various forms well before the advent of well established family of instruments such as strings, wind, brass and especially percussion with which they are often confused. Indeed, when do rattles become maracas, when do clappers become castanets, when do crotales become cymbals. It is contended that these humble implements were at the origin of all other instruments which developed, considerably, in the course of time. Hence the hunter-gatherers' gourd which incidentally enhanced the sound of his bow's string, as he shot an arrow, became the sophisticated resonator of the marimba, of the xylophone, and of others, and was also at the origin of the sound board the purpose of which became amplification, rather than simple resonance. The resonating gourd was covered with a thin layer of animal skin and became a sound box. Amplification was invented.

Idiophones were, and probably still are, in some parts of the world, a comfort to the solitary hunter. They gave rhythm to the melody he sang at night, when he felt lonely, far away from his loved ones; they might also have accompanied his hunting, or other rituals; they might have identified him to friends, or perhaps protected him from evil spirits, or for whatever he might have believed.

These humble instruments have a very long story to tell and should anyone studying them be serious enough with their dedication, their research might prove essential to the understanding of the psychogenesis of music and of its instruments. Their purpose is obscure, in most cases, as we lack both of conclusive iconographic and textual evidence. Numerous bells are seen on horses, as well as some rare cymbals, on Assyrian bas-reliefs, but only elusive rattles and clappers are known. Thus their usage is left to the educated imagination. But whatever our knowledge of their function might be, we should revere and treasure them because they are the forefathers of all of our world's music heritage.

The British Museum collection of idiophones from the Ancient Near East is certainly the largest and probably the oldest as the first bells dating from the Neo-Assyrian period (VI-IIth century BC) were brought back to the British Museum by Sir Austen Henry Layard (1817-1894), in the middle of the nineteenth century from the palace of Ashurnasirpal, the North West Palace at Nimrud, the Assyrian *Kāllû*, the Biblical *Calah*, as well as from Sennacherib's South West Palace at Niniveh (Kuyunjik) and from Ashurbanipal's North Palace, also at Niniveh. Then Sir Charles Leonard Woolley contributed to the collection with rattles and clappers he found at Ur, particularly, and in Southern Mesopotamia, generally, in the first quarter of the twentieth century. Many more archaeologists have contributed to the collection. They will be acknowledged whenever relevant.

I am grateful for the kind permission of the Trustees of the British Museum for allowing my photography and publication of the instruments in the present volume and would like to thank, particularly, John Curtis, Keeper of the collection, the curators, conservationists, and the staff of the department for their most appreciated expert help.

Lapithos, Cyprus, October 2007

Note on the numbering of objects

The objects to which iconographic references are listed in this volume all belong to the collections of the British Museum. There are various means of identification. The numbers of the objects in the Department of the Middle East at the British Museum are usually prefixed with BMWA. This acronym stands for 'British Museum, Western Asiatic (Antiquities)'. However, this prefix shall not be used in this volume since all the objects come from the same collection. Some objects are identified with another prefix letter, such as with N. 120. The letter often indicates the site at which the object was found, in this case, 'N' stands for 'Nimrud', object 120. These prefixes will be used since they distinguish objects within the same collection. Some objects have a number preceded by PRN which stands for Primary Reference Number, as in PRN:WCO29367. Some objects use what we call the long number, such as 1881,0506.123 which stands for the 123rd object found or acquired on the 6th of May 1881. Sometimes there are other identifiers the origins and meanings of which are sometimes obscure. These may be references for objects which had been loaned to other museums. Errors may occur, for instance, such as when an object has the same number as another.

The objects reproduced in the present work are all fully referenced with tables of concordance as well as with some field drawings, notably by Layard and other artists having contributed to the excavations, as well as with some of the author's own original drawings. All the photographs are by the author unless otherwise stated.

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I - CLAY RATTLES

Many of the terracottas from Ur came from an outlying area known in Arabic as the *diqdiqqah*, which means rubble. The finds were mainly picked up by the local workmen. There was a brief official excavation in the season 1923-4 which left an extensively ploughed out site which was then left to the random collection of the local population. It was in part, at least, a settlement with graves around the houses. It is regrettable that no more serious work was done there. It was, potentially, one of the most significant find spots for terracottas of the earlier second millennium BC yet identified in Babylonia.

Woolley and Mallowan¹ reported that: *'the terracottas were not all of the same date and varied in technique. There were quantities of curious rattles, circular, with convex sides, cogged edges and with small balls of clay inside. It is probable that these were toys but they might also have had a religious purpose.'* However, it is an easy option in archaeology to qualify any object of unknown precedence as having cultural, votive or other religious purposes. Interestingly, the terracottas were so vastly more numerous found at the *diqdiqqah* than in the houses of Ur. It might also have been supposed that so great a number of objects which might have been votive in character must have come from some temple. But this does not seem to be the case. It is most likely that they came from the maker's workshops as indeed moulds were found there, at the *diqdiqqah*, from which the figures were cast. There is evidence that the terracottas were manufactured on the spot. Obviously the position of the suburb, close to the water and with clay from the canal banks ready to hand, was favourable to such a trade as the potter's; and it is to the same local industry that we can refer the very numerous examples of miniature clay vases which the site produced, little models, sometimes made by hand, sometimes thrown on the wheel which reproduce the forms of the vessels in daily use; of them too one may doubt whether they are children's toys or symbolic offerings for the gods.

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PIE CRUST RATTLES

116869



1927,0527.249

Diameter: 74 millimetres; thickness: 49 millimetres; weight: 89 grammes



1931,1010.508

Diameter: 92 millimetres; thickness: 57 millimetres; weight: 173 grammes



116529

Diameter: 80 millimetres; thickness: 43 millimetres; weight: 103 grammes



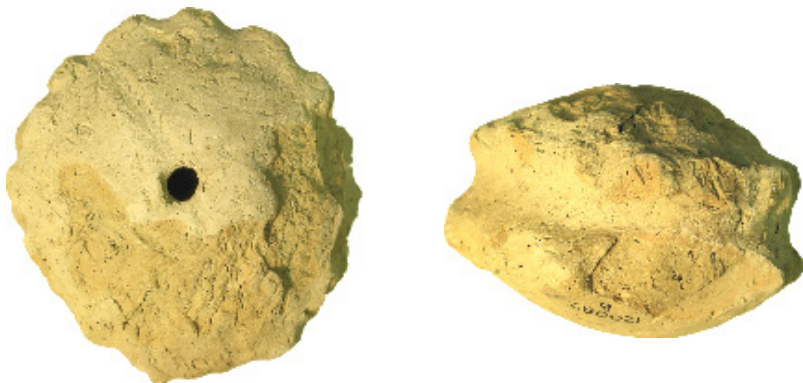
116868

Diameter: 80 millimetres; thickness: 43 millimetres; weight: 143 grammes



120082

Diameter: 68 millimetres; thickness: 49 millimetres; weight: 97.5 grammes



122050

Diameter: 80 millimetres; thickness: 43 millimetres; weight: 244.7 grammes



1919,1111.1781

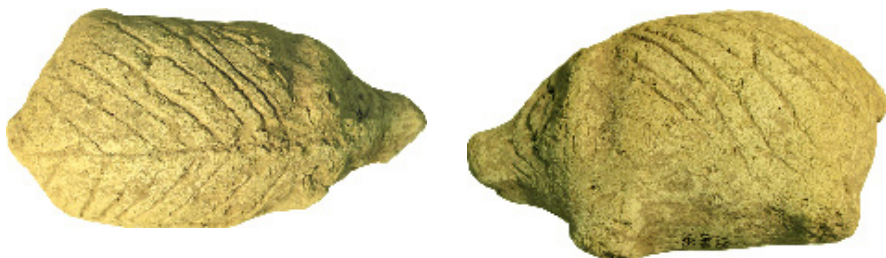
Diameter: 68 millimetres; thickness: 49 millimetres; weight: 134.5 grammes



ZOOMORPHIC RATTLES

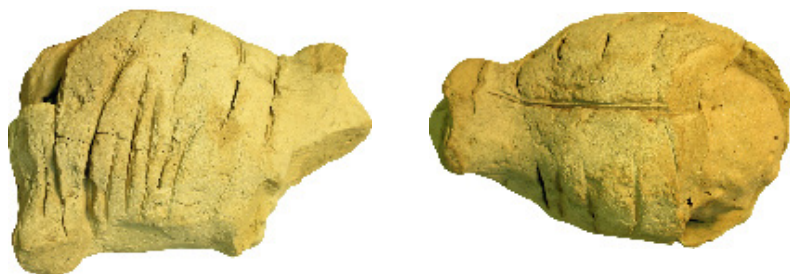
1931,1010.507

Length: 80 millimetres; width: 43 millimetres; height: 42 millimetres; weight: 63.6 grammes



92015

Length: 69 millimetres; width: 43 millimetres; height: 49 millimetres; weight: 70 grammes



124481

Length: 110 millimetres; width: 46 millimetres; height: 54 millimetres; weight: 117 grammes



116865

Length: 85 millimetres; width: 46 millimetres; height: 55 millimetres; weight: 101 grammes



116706

Length: 82 millimetres; width: 59 millimetres; height: 53 millimetres; weight: 114 grammes



128656

Length: 82 millimetres; width: 49 millimetres; height: 46 millimetres; weight: 112 grammes



105060

Length: 82 millimetres; width: 49 millimetres; height: 46.5 millimetres; weight: 94 grammes



116866

Length: 118 millimetres; width: 58 millimetres; height: 80 millimetres; weight: 214.4 grammes



127469

Length: 79 millimetres; width: 52 millimetres; height: 130 millimetres; weight: 152.7 grammes



119148

Length: 59 millimetres; width: 25 millimetres; height: 47 millimetres; weight: 26.8 grammes



116867

Length: 79 millimetres; width: 49 millimetres; height: 88 millimetres; weight: 102.7 grammes



1931,1010.486

Length: 65 millimetres; width: 31 millimetres; height: 51 millimetres; weight: 38.1 grammes



FRUCTIFORM RATTLES

115887

Diameter 74 millimetres; height: 170 millimetres; weight: 140.6 grammes



120904

Diameter 59 millimetres; height: 99 millimetres; weight: 66.7 grammes



Appendix to Clay Rattles

Clay rattles share the same characteristics between them in that they consist of a hollow body in which small balls of clay, or perhaps small pebbles, or whatever suitable matter, rattle against the inner walls of the cavity. (figs. 1, and 2 below) Figure 3 shows one of the clay balls seen in 116529. Mostly, they have perforations. In pie-crust models, these would have allowed for string or ribbon to be inserted, from which they would have been suspended. Perforations on zoomorphic items are judiciously positioned. The bodies of the rattles, as far as we know, are either pie-shaped, ornate on both hemispheres, with a cross and circle pattern (fig. 4) (116869; 1927,0527.249; 1931,1010.508; 116529; 116868; 120082; 120050; 1919,1111.1781), with variations; or zoomorphic, mainly with pigs (1931,1010.507; 92015; 124481; 116865; 116706), hens (127469; 11914A8; 116867; 1931,1010.485), or such like. There is one example of a camel (116866) and some unidentified creatures (128656; 105060), probably stemming from fertile imagination or from some mythological source. There is no textual evidence, at present, to help elucidate this matter. One other item in the shape of a turtle, not shown in this volume, (1931,1010.499) had been wrongly classified as a rattle¹, and probably by others. In fact the turtle has no cavity and is simply a clay terracotta statuette, a toy probably, but not a rattle.

There are distinct levels in the quality of craftsmanship in the making of the rattles. Pie-shaped items appear to have been made by children on the basis that the ‘pinching’ of the clay around its circumference, in two rows (116869; 1927,0527.249; 1931,1010.508; 116529; 116868; 120082; 1919,1111,1781) or three (116868), has left imprints of small fingers with nail markings, (fig. 5) in the fresh clay. (Note also imprint of material on figure 5, the reason for which is unclear.) However, the shrinking of the clay, after drying and firing, might be responsible for the assumption that the objects were made by children.

There might be iconographic evidence for rattles (figs. 6, 7, 8 and 9)², but these implements in the hands of the musicians might have been clappers. Note that in any case they do not represent hand clapping since the iconographic distinction is clear. (fig. 9) Therefore, the hypothesis that they were baby rattles seems the most rational usage we can think for them. Had exemplars been unearthed within or in the vicinity of a temple, it might have been construed that they would have had some ritualistic function.

1 Rashid, S.A., Mesopotamien, *Musikgeschichte in Bildern*, Leipzig, 1984; Rimmer, J., 1969.

2 Fig. 6: U.12435, from PG/1332. Ur, ca. 2600 BC. See Woolley, sir L., *The Royal Cemetery*. London/New York; figs 7, 8 and 9: from a copper vase from Tepe Giyan, Iran, Early second millennium BC, 128620.

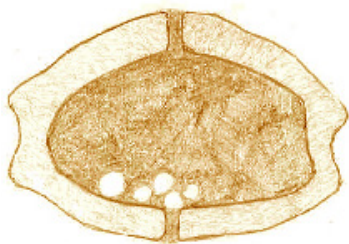


Fig.1

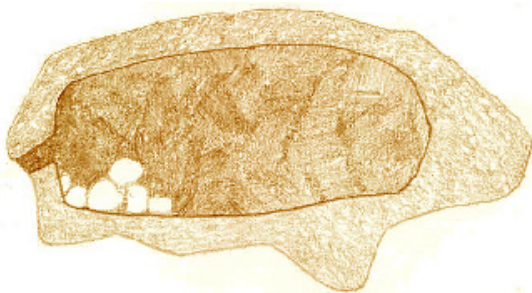


Fig. 2

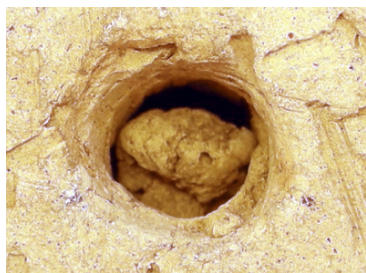


Fig. 3, 116529



Fig. 4, 1919,1111.1781



Fig. 5, 122050

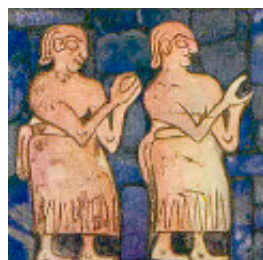


Fig. 6 = U. 12435/ PG/1332 Ur, ca. 2600 BC

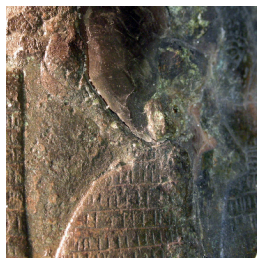


Fig. 7, 128620. Tepe Giyan, Iran ca. 2000BC - Iran

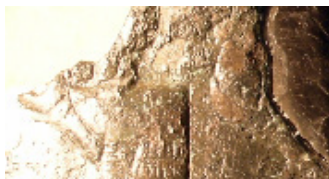


Fig. 8, 128620. Tepe Giyan, Iran ca. 2000BC



Fig. 9, 128620. Tepe Giyan, Iran ca. 2000BC

Pie-crust rattles show reasonable consistency in their measurements as indeed out of the eight exemplars in the collection, four are about 80, and four about 70 millimetres in diameter, and their thickness is around 40 for four of them and around 60 for the others. This makes an average of 77 in diameter; 49 in thickness and 136 grammes in weight.

The rattles would have been shaped around a core of wax, possibly, in which clay balls would have been placed. This would have either molten away or burnt in the process of firing. Indeed, the clay shows evidence of folding which would only have occurred in these circumstances. (fig. 10) This would have accounted for the holes in the items, and the coloration of the clay on the inner walls. (fig. 11) However, that there was a core around which the item was shaped is unsafe a proposition since the drying process would have caused the clay to crack; but had the items been allowed to dry under the strong heat of the sun, then the wax would have flowed out before cracks appeared on the clay before it dried. It has been suggested that these implements would have been made of two, separately shaped parts, stuck together when the clay reached what is called 'leather consistency'. However, none of the rattles shows traces of joins.



Fig. 10, 1919,1111.1781



Fig. 11, 1919,1111.1781

GENERAL CATALOGUE OF CLAY RATTLES

In the order in which they appear in the volume,
with alternative museum references and additional numbers,
date of excavation, location and excavator and all other relevant information.



116869

PRN:WCO2446; Reg.No.: 1924,0920.130. Additional ID: U.1752 (excavation number)

Found in the *diquqah* at Ur

Acquired in 1924



1927,0527.249

PRN:WCO2473; Reg.No.: 1927,0527.249. Additional ID: U.6964 (excavation number)



1931,1010.508

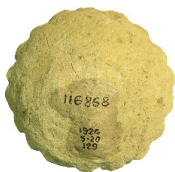
PRN:WCO2536; Reg.No.: 1931,1010.508

Found at Ur. Archaic.



116529

PRN:WCO26872; Reg.No.: 1923,1110.118. Additional ID: U.1029 (excavation number)



116868

PRN:WCO2447; Reg.No.: 1924,0920.129. Additional ID: U.1452 (excavation number)



120082

PRN:WCO1616; Reg.No.:1901,0311.2
Probably from Ur



122050

122050 - PRN:WCO1718; Reg. No.: 1997,0628.29
Probably from Ur



1919,1111.1781

1919,1111.1781 - PRN:WCO2422
Excavated at Abu Shahrain, the ancient Eridu, in 1919, probably by



1931,1010.507

1931,1010.507 - PRN:WCO2535
Acquired in 1931
Excavated at Ur



92015A

PRN:WCO1731; Reg. No.: 1997,0628.27
Probably from Ur
Acquired in 1997



124481

PRN:WCO2521; Reg. No.: 1930,1213.331. Additional ID: U.15715
(excavation number)



116865

Reg. No.: 1924,0920.126; Additional ID: U.1442 (excavation number)



116706

PRN:WCO1656; Reg. No.: 1925,0110.4
Acquired in 1925



128656

PRN:WCO993; Reg. No.: 1936,0613.36
Excavated from Nihavand, Hamadan province of West Iran
Acquired in 1936



105060

PRN:WCO1811; Reg.No.: 1913,0120.56
Excavated at Carchemish, South East Anatolia, Turkey



116866

PRN:WCO2441; Reg. No.: 1924,0920.127. Additional ID: U.1444
(excavation number)
Found at Ur and acquired in 1924



127469

PRN:WCO2560; Reg. No.: 1931,1010.480
Excavated at Ur



119148

PRN:WCO2464; Reg.No.: 1927,1003.143. Additional ID: U.2019
(excavation number)



116867

PRN:WCO2442; Reg.No.: 1924,0920.128. Additional ID: U.1228 (excavation number)

Found in the *Diqdiqqah* at Ur and acquired in 1924



1931,1010.486

PRN:WCO2554; Reg.No.: 1931,1010.486

Excavated at Ur



115887

PRN:WCO24828; Reg.No.: 1922,0511.20

Early Bronze Age. Found either in Syria at Daoud Oghlu, tomb 115884, or at Carchemish in Anatolia.

Acquired in 1922



120904

PRN:WCO77532; Reg.No.: 1928,1009.462

Found at Ur

Archaic

Acquired in 1928

II - SHELL CLAPPERS

It is prudently that the chapter devoted to these conjectural implements is approached. In some catalogues, as in the British Museum database, and in some works such as Rimmer¹ as well as in Rashid², they have been classified as clappers. In others such as Art and Empire³, Curtis and Reade are more cautious and think they would be better suited to chariot, or other, ornamentation. We have weak iconographic evidence⁴ but no textual context that they might have anything to do with the production of sound. Indeed their handling does not lend itself to any rational conclusion as to the technique which might have been used to generate some kind of sound out of them. They appear to resist at their inclusion in the instrumentarium. The reason why, therefore, they are included in the present volume, is principally, to open the debate as to their purpose. However, one cannot see any use for them if not as clappers. They might appear, but only elusively, in the iconography of the shell ornamentation of a Lyre from Ur⁵ and on a copper bowl⁶. Also, the matter that items 133011 and 134325 have Luwian inscriptions⁷ with the name of a king inscribed on their concave surface, makes it difficult to believe that they were only ornamental bits of shells. The inscriptions would have been left purposelessly hidden had the items been stuck in some way on a chariot.

The usage of shells as idiophones is well attested to this day in Southern Iraq where rows of shells are worn at the waist and at the ankles of male dancers. They are called *khalakhal* which seems to stem from Akkadian *ḫalḫalatum*⁸ although the acknowledged translation differs from its present day description. This is further evidence that in the course of time, the names of instruments would have changed for many reasons that need to be explored.

1 Rimmer, J., 1969,

2 Rashid, A., 197

3 Curtis, J.E., and Reade, J.E., Art and Empire, 1994a, 169; 1995a, 168; Barnett, R.D., Barnett, R.D., *Hamath and*

Nimrud: shell fragments... TRAQ 25 (1963), pl. 16b; Hertzfeld, E.E., 'Iran in the Ancient Near East' (London and New York, 1941), fig. 254.

4 See pp. 22, figs. 6, 7 and 8

5 Woolley, Sir R.L., Ur excavation, see 4, above.

6 128620, see 4, above.

7 See p. 39

8 Chicago Assyrian Dictionary, *sub ḫalḫalatu*

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124603

Length: 85 millimetres; width: 65 millimetres; weight: 57.1 grammes



124605

Length: 80 millimetres; width: millimetres; weight: 69.1 grammes



140424

Length: 80 millimetres; width: 71 millimetres; weight: 91.9 grammes



124604

Length: 84 millimetres; width: 68 millimetres; weight: 82.7 grammes



124606

Length: 80 millimetres; width: 76 millimetres; weight: 67.7 grammes



133012

Length: 59 millimetres; width: 57 millimetres; weight: 27.6 grammes



128654

Length: 100 millimetres; width: 92 millimetres; weight: 186.5 grammes



1882,0918.28

Length: 80 millimetres; width: 67 millimetres; weight: 59.5 grammes



133011

Length: not given a the item is broken; width: 63 millimetres; weight: 24.2 grammes



134325

Length: 70 millimetres; width: 57 millimetres; weight: 45 grammes



133010

Length: 75 millimetres; width: not given as the item is broken; weight: 51.6 grammes



133609

Length: 80 millimetres; width: 74 millimetres; weight: 55 grammes



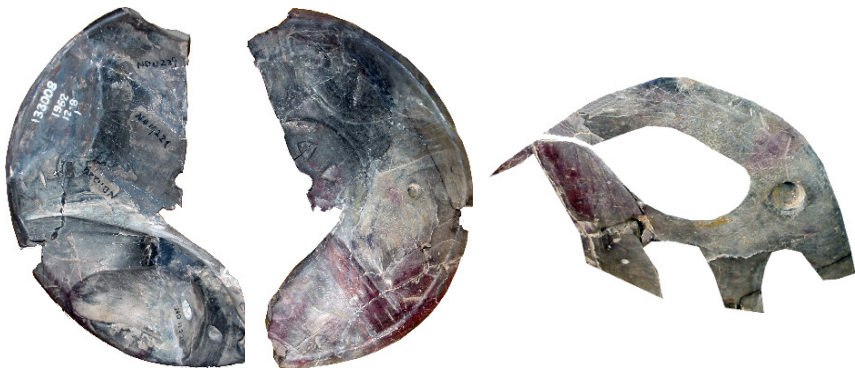
128870

Length: 130 millimetres; width: 95 millimetres; weight: 136.6 grammes



133008

Length: 105 millimetres; width: 90 millimeters; weight: 65.3 grammes



Appendix to Shell Clappers

There are 3 kinds of clappers all made of lambis or other gastropod's shells. The first type is illustrated with 124603; 124605; 140424; 124604; 124606; 128654; 1882,0918.28; and 133609. The second type is illustrated with 133012; 133011; 134325; 133010, and lastly, the third type with 128870 and 133008.

The first type is ornate with dot decoration on the outer surface. There is a hole drilled in the centre through which a bronze pin which has a large domed head at one end and a shank with a hole through it at the other. This pin is missing on some items.

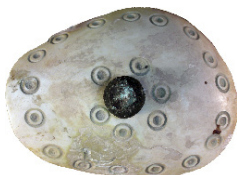
The second type has no outer decoration which would be in favour that these were not chariot, or other decoration. But most importantly, with 134325 it appears that this shell was given to Shalmaneser III, King of Assyria (858-824 BC), by Urhilina, King of Hamath (now Hama) in Syria, whose name appears in Luwian hieroglyphs on the underside. 133011 bears the same inscription. It would be very peculiar, would the function of the item be only decorative, that these inscriptions be hidden should the shell be affixed to whatever object, for the purpose of decoration.

The third type is illustrated with 128870, especially, and with 133008. The first exemplar is an incised lambis shell decorated in low relief in quadrants arranged around a central circle with a hole in the middle; a cross radiates out from the centre; each of the quadrants has a stylised ibex; the hole at the top has a copper alloy stud broken off in it; the ibex's eyes still contain traces of bitumen which was used to hold the now missing inlays. The item comes from Iran, probably. 133008, appears to be a poor copy of the former item and comes from Nimrud.

These alleged clappers share a common feature: they are all drilled to allow for a bronze pin to be placed. On the opposite of the domed extremity, a hole was drilled. It is possible that this hole would have been used to affix either ribbons or metallic objects which would rattle about the shell when agitated. Thus it is possible that the implements under disquisition were not clappers, after all, but some form of rattle. (See p. 22, figs 6, 7 and 8)

GENERAL CATALOGUE OF SHELL CLAPPERS

In the order in which they appear in the volume,
with alternative museum references and additional numbers,
date of excavation, location and excavator and all other relevant information.



124603

PRN: WCO29477; Reg. No. N.1633

Excavated by Sir Austen Henry Layard, Kuyunjik (Niniveh) first half of the nineteenth century. (Part of N.1634-1636 [BM124604-124606])



124605

PRN: WCO29478; Reg. No. N.1635

Excavated by Sir Austen Henry Layard, South East Palace, Nimrud. (Part of N.1633-1636 [BM124603-124606])



140424

PRN: WCO24055; Reg. No. 1987,0131.97;

Additional ID: ND.2240 (excavation number)

Neo-Assyrian (900-700BC)

Purchased from the British School of Archaeology in Iraq in 1987

Bibliography: Curtis, J.E., and Reade, J.E., 1994a, 171; 1995a, 170



124604

PRN: WCO24053; Reg. No. N.1634

Neo-Assyrian (900-700BC)

Excavated by Sir Henry Austen Layard at the site of Kuyunjik (Niniveh)

Bibliography: Curtis, J.E., and Reade, J.E., 1994a, 169; 1995a, 168

Barnett, R.D., Hamath and Nimrud: *shell fragments from Hamath...* IRAQ 25 (1963), Pl.16f.

(Part of N.1633-1636 [BM124603-124606])



124606

PRN: WCO24054; Reg. No. N.1636

Neo-Assyrian (900-700BC)

Excavated by Sir Henry Austen Layard at the site of Kuyunjik (Niniveh)

Bibliography: Curtis, J.E., and Reade, J.E., 1994a, 170; 1995a, 169; Barnett, R.D., 'Hamath and Nimrud: *shell fragments from Hamath and the provenance of the Nimrud Ivories*,' IRAQ 25 (1963), pl. 16b; Hertzfeld, E.E., 'Iran in the Ancient East' (London and New York, 1941), fig.254



133012

PRN: WCO47736; Reg. No. 1962,1208.5;
Additional ID: N.11211 (Excavation number)
ca. 900BC

Donated by the British School of Archaeology in Iraq in 1962. Found at Nimrud.

128654

PRN: WCO25847; Reg. No. 1936,0613.34
Neo-Assyrian? (900-700BC?)

Purchased from Professor Ernst Hertzfeld in 1936. The object was said to be found at Tepe Giyan, Hamadan, West Iran.

The acquisition of this object was highlighted in the 'Annual Report of the General Progress of the Museums for the year 1936' (BM (Natural History) 1937, pp. 10-11) as " [part of] A large collection of pottery, terracotta figurines, bronzes, seals and amulets, mainly from Persia, varying in date from before 3000BC, and for the most part of known sites; specially selected to illustrate periods not hitherto represented, or inadequately represented, in the collection". These objects have been found recycled as jewellery by Lur tribeswomen after the discovery and subsequent looting of the cemeteries during the 1920s and 1930s.

Bibliography: Hertzfeld, E.E., 1941a, p.139, fig.254, top right



1882,0918.28

PRN: WCO87413

Possibly excavated by Hormudiz Rassam? in 1882 and probably from Abu Habba (Sippar), Southern Iraq.

Bibliography: De Meyer, L., 1989a:139 (article by Walker, C.B.F.); De Meyer, L., 1980a: no.143, p.110; Barnett, R.D., 1963b: p.85 and pl.XVI



133011

PRN: WCO47735; Reg. No. 1962,1208.4;
Additional ID: ND.11225

Excavated at Nimrud, Fort Shalmanaser.
ca. 900BC

Donated by the British School of Archaeology in Iraq in 1962

There is a Luwian hieroglyphic inscription: 'Urhilina, King of Hamath'



133425

PRN: WCO23245; Reg. No. 1963,1214.11; Additional ID: ND.12519
Neo-Hittite (900BC)

Found at the site of Nimrud, Fort Shalmanaser by the British School of Archaeology in Iraq and donated to the British Museum in 1963.

This object was given to Shalmanaser III, King of Assyria (858-824BC), by Urhilina, King of Hamath, now Hama, in Syria, whose name appears in Luwian hieroglyphs on the underside. It appears that 133011, above, was part of the gift.

(Pair with 1962,1208.2 [BM133009])





133010

PRN: WCO47732; Reg. No. 1961,1208.3; Additional ID: ND.11226
ca.900BC

Found at Nimrud, Fort Shalmaneser, by the British School of Archaeology in Iraq who subsequently donated it to the British Museum.



133009

PRN: WCO23244; Reg.No.: 1962,1208.2

Excavated at Nimrud, Fort Shalmaneser.

Acquired in 1962.



128870

PRN: WCO47750; Reg. No. 1936,0613.271

The acquisition of this object was highlighted in the 'Annual Report of the General Progress of the Museums for the year 1936' (BM (Natural History) 1937, pp. 10-11) as " [part of] A large collection of pottery, terracotta figurines, bronzes, seals and amulets, mainly from Persia, varying in date from before 3000BC, and for the most part of known sites; specially selected to illustrate periods not hitherto represented, or inadequately represented, in the collection".

Found in Iran. No other precision.

Purchased from Professor E.E.Hertzfeld in 1936.

Bibliography: Barnett, R.D., 1963b: pp.83-84, pl.XVIIa; Reese, D.S., 1941a: p.140, fig.254 left



133008

PRN: WCO47746; Reg. No. 1962,1208.1; Additional ID: ND.11229

ca. 900BC

Found at the site of Nimrud, Fort Shalmaneser, by the British School of Archaeology in Iraq who subsequently donated it to the British Museum.

Bibliography: Barnett, R.D., 1963b: p.84, pl.XVIIb

Reese, D.S., 2000a: p.462

III - BRASS CYMBALS AND BRASS CLAPPERS

The brass cymbals and clappers in this collection were all excavated by Sir Austen Henry Layard and brought back to the British Museum between 1948 and 1851.

Cymbals and clappers are distinguished as follows: cymbals are free-ringing and clappers are dampered. By free-ringing, it is meant that the metal, of which the cymbals are made, is allowed to vibrate freely as it is suspended from a free-floating device allowing for their vibrations to be prolonged (91388 and N 512). Dampered clappers are models which are held by a knob of metal being part of the body of the item and beaten out of the same metal sheet. These are held by the fingers of the player which, as a consequence, dampen the vibrations of the metal since the fingers absorb the vibrations.

Free-ringing cymbals resemble their modern counterpart as the lips are flat. This is to allow for the swinging of the one against the other, as is typically done in our modern brass bands. Straight lips would not allow for this playing technique.

The brass clappers are of two distinct type: Flat and round knobs. In both types, the body is conical and of about the same size. The flat types have a ring stuck in the knob cavity (N 116 and N 567), secured by a mixture of clay and bitumen, whilst the round knob types (N559, N 560 and N 561) have a strip of copper affixed to the inner part of the body by means of a small copper rivet at each extremity.

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N 116 - Clapper

Estimated diameter: 62 millimetres; height: 35 millimetres; weight: 38.1 grammes



N 558 - Clapper

Diametre: 68 millimetres; height: 50 millimetres; weight: 28.1 grammes



91388 - Cymbal

Diameter: 76 millimetres; height: 16 millimetres;

**N 512 - Cymbal**

Diameter: 110 millimetres; height: 35 millimetres;

**N 115 - Clapper**

Estimated diameter: 105 millimetres; estimated height: 65 millimetres; weight: 43.1 grammes



N 559 - Clapper

Estimated diameter: 75 millimetres; estimated height: 33 millimetres; weight: 19.9 grammes



N 560 - Clapper

Estimated diameter: 80 millimetres; estimated height: 55 millimetres; weight: 31.1 grammes



N 561 - Clapper

Estimated diameter: 75 millimetres; estimated height: 48 millimetres; weight: 31.3 grammes



N 562 - Clapper

Estimated diameter: 80 millimetres; estimated height: 42 millimetres; weight: 20.07 grammes

**N 566 - Clapper**

Estimated diameter: 65 millimetres; estimated height: 40 millimetres; weight: 25.2 grammes

**N 563 - Clapper**

Diameter of knob: 27 millimetres; weight: 20.65 grammes

**N 567 - Clapper**

Diameter of knob: 25 millimetres; diameter of ring: 18mm;

**N 568 - Clapper**

Diameter of knob: 22 millimetres;



N 569 - Clapper

Diameter of knob: 22 millimetres; weight: 27.2 grammes



N 564 - Clapper

Diameter of knob: 28 millimetres;

N 565 - Clapper

Diameter of knob: 30 millimetres;



GENERAL CATALOGUE OF BRASS CYMBALS AND BRASS CLAPPERS



N.116 - Clapper

PRN:WCO27196

Excavated by Sir Austen Henry Layard at the site of Nimrud and brought back to the British Museum in 1848 and 1851.

8-9th century BC

Bibliography: Rimmer, J., 1969a: pl.XXIa



N.558 - Clapper

PRN:WCO27964

Excavated by Sir Austen Henry Layard at the site of Nimrud and brought back to the British Museum in 1848 and 1851.

8-9th century BC



91388 - Cymbal

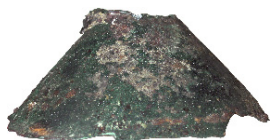
PRN: unknown; Registration Number:1895,1205.301. Probably from Nimrud, 8-9th century BC.



N.512 - Cymbals

PRN:WCO27810

Excavated at Nimrud



N.115 - Clapper

PRN:WCO27195

Excavated by Sir Austen Henry Layard at the site of Nimrud and brought back to the British Museum in 1848 and 1851.

8-9th century BC



N.559 - Clapper

PRN:WCO27965

Excavated by Sir Austen Henry Layard at the site of Nimrud and brought back to the British Museum in 1848 and 1851.

8-9th century BC

Part of 560-573



N.560 - Clapper

PRN:WCO27966

Excavated by Sir Austen Henry Layard at the site of Nimrud and brought back to the British Museum in 1848 and 1851.

8-9th century BC

Part of 559-573



N.561 - Clapper

PRN:WCO27967

Excavated by Sir Austen Henry Layard at the site of Nimrud and brought back to the British Museum in 1848 and 1851.

8-9th century BC

Part of 559-573



N.562 - Clapper

PRN:WCO27968

Excavated by Sir Austen Henry Layard at the site of Nimrud and brought back to the British Museum in 1848 and 1851.

8-9th century BC

Part of 559-573



N.566 - Clapper

PRN:WCO27972

Excavated by Sir Austen Henry Layard at the site of Nimrud and brought back to the British Museum in 1848 and 1851.

8-9th century BC

Part of 559-573



N.563 - Clapper

PRN:WCO27969

Excavated by Sir Austen Henry Layard at the site of Nimrud and brought back to the British Museum in 1848 and 1851.

8-9th century BC

Part of 559-573



N.567 - Clapper

PRN:WCO27973

Excavated by Sir Austen Henry Layard at the site of Nimrud and brought back to the British Museum in 1848 and 1851.

8-9th century BC

Part of 559-573



N.568 - Clapper

PRN:WCO27974

Excavated by Sir Austen Henry Layard at the site of Nimrud and brought back to the British Museum in 1848 and 1851.

8-9th century BC

Part of 559-573



N.569 - Clapper

PRN:WCO27975

Excavated by Sir Austen Henry Layard at the site of Nimrud and brought back to the British Museum in 1848 and 1851.

8-9th century BC

Part of 559-573



N.564 - Clapper

PRN:WCO27970

Excavated by Sir Austen Henry Layard at the site of Nimrud and brought back to the British Museum in 1848 and 1851.

8-9th century BC

Part of 559-573



N.565 - Clapper

PRN:WCO27971

Excavated by Sir Austen Henry Layard at the site of Nimrud and brought back to the British Museum in 1848 and 1851.

8-9th century BC

Part of 559-573

IV - BRONZE BELLS

The bells hosted in the collections of the British Museum are by far the most numerous of all idiophones. Again, mostly they came from Layard's excavations at Nimrud from 1848 to 1851. The quantity found, almost 80 in the same location at Nimrud, would be the consequence that most royal horses wore at least one and sometimes as many as 15 attached to their trappings, around the neck. The largest bells, of type I (N. 155; 156; 157; 158; 159) were worn at the front whilst smaller ones, of type II a and b, and type III a and b, were worn to the sides of the collar. There is also evidence that bells would be hanging from the rim of some royal parasols, and in particular circumstances.

It is astonishing that philology has not yet found a name for them on any cuneiform text spanning a period of some 3000 years. It is contended that Akkadian *siparru* might have been used as a generic term for them but there is absolutely no textual evidence for this and therefore the assumption will have to remain purely conjectural. Neither Hebrew or Arabic terms for bell offer any help as to what would have been their Assyrian source.

It is possible that bells on horses were used for the royal entourage, both in battles as well as for the hunt. Some bells are seen on isolated horses, and even on a camel, but this might indicate that these animals belonged to the King. The horse literature does not mention bells among the specialised lexicology.

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Nimrud
(Assyrian *Kalhu*, Biblical Calah)

N 155

Type I

Height: 83 millimetres; diameter: 60 millimetres; weight: 280.5 grammes



N 156

Type I



N 157

Type I

Height: 84.5 millimetres; diameter: 58 millimetres; weight: 320 grammes



N 158

Type I

Height: 83.5 millimetres; diameter: 57,1 millimetres; weight: 330 grammes



N 159

Type I



N 161

Type IIb



N 163

Type IIb



N 164
Type IIa



N 165
Type IIa



N 166
Type IIa



N 167
Type IIb



N 168
Type IIa



N 169
Type IIa



N 170
Type IIa



N 171
Type IIb



N 172
Type IIb



N 173

Type IIb



N 174

Type IIb



N 175

Type IIa



N 176
Type IIa



N 177
Type IIa



N 178
Type IIIb



N 179

Type IIb



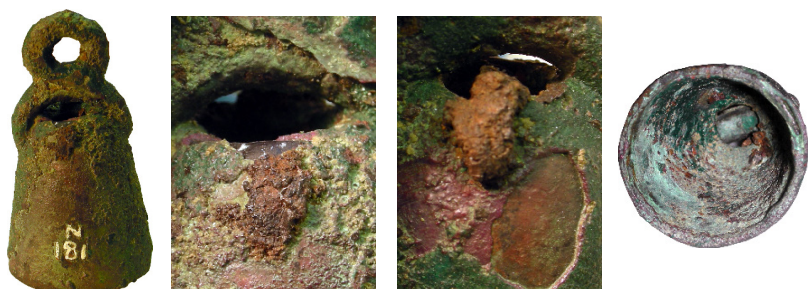
N 180

Type IIa



N 181

Type IIb



N 182
Type IIb



N 183
Type IIb



N 184
Type IIb



N 185

Type IIb



N 186

Type IIa



N 187

Type IIa



N 188
Type IIa



N 189
Type IIa



N 190
Type IIa



N 191
Type IIb



N 227
Type IIb/IIIb



N 228
Type IIb/IIIb



N 192
Type IIIa



N 193
Type IIIa



N 194
Type IIIa



N 195
Type IIIb



N 196
Type IIIa



N 197
Type IIIb



N 198
Type IIIa



N 199
Type IIIb



N 200
Type IIIb



N 201
Type IIIb



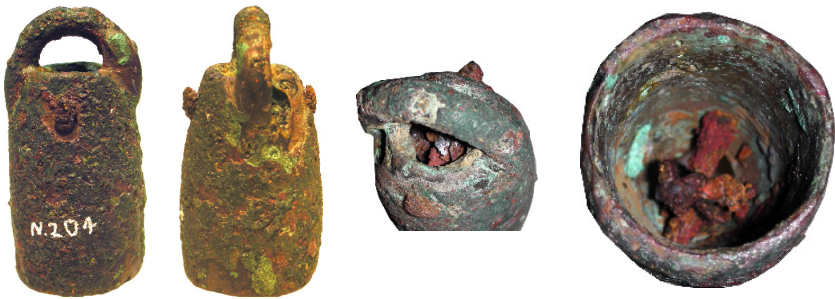
N 202
Type IIIb



N 203
Type IIIb



N 204
Type IIIb



N 205
Type IIIb



N 206
Type IIIb



N 207
Type IIIb



N 208
Type IIIb



N 209
Type IIIb



N 210
Type IIIb



N 211
Type IIIb



N 212
Type IIIb



N 213
Type IIIb



N 214
Type IIIb



N 215
Type IIIb



N 216
Type IIIb



N 217
Type IIIb



N 218

Type IIIb



N 219

Type IIIb



N 220

Type IIIb



N 221
Type IIIb



N 222
Type IIIb



N 223
Type IIIb



N 224
Type IIIb



N 225
Type IIIb



N 226
Type IIIb



N 162
Type IIIb



N 160
Type IV



135462 (Nimrud or Sippar) Type V

Height: 38.1 millimetres; diameter: 25.4 millimetres; weight: 66.5 grammes



Arban
(North East Syria)

N 1835

Diameter: 22.2 millimetres; width: 18 millimetres; weight: 50 grammes



N 1836

Height: 51 millimetres; diameter: 41.3 millimetres; weight: 56 grammes



N 1837

Height: 57 millimetres; diameter: 32 millimetres; weight: 39 grammes



91366 (Possibly from Arban)

Height: estimated 110 millimetres; diameter: estimated 60 millimetres; weight: estimated 250 grammes



Niniveh (Kuyunjik)

1882,0522.334

Height: 25.4 millimetres; diameter: 19 millimetres; weight: 44 grammes



1930,0508.130

Height: 31.7 millimetres; diameter: 25.4 millimetres; deight: 66.5 grammes



98935

Height: 50.8 millimetres; diameter: 28.5 millimetres; weight: 44.5 grammes



1883,0118.668

Height: 37 millimetres; diameter: 45 millimetres; weight: 49 grammes



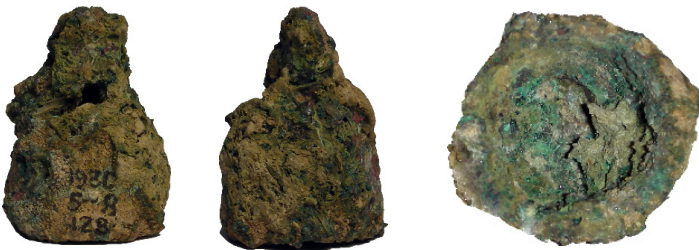
1929,1012.262

Height: 39 millimetres; diameter: 28.9 millimetres; weight: 22 grammes



1930,0508.128

Height: 30 millimetres; diameter: 23 millimetres; weight: 14 grammes



1930,0508.129

Height: 35.2 millimetres; diameter: 30 millimetres; weight: 18 grammes



1930,0508.131

Height: 30 millimetres; diameter: 23 millimetres; weight: 14 grammes



98936

Height: 34 millimetres; diameter: 22 millimetres; weight: 9 grammes



127341 (possibly from Kouyunjik)

Height: 21 millimetres; diameter: 24 millimetres; weight: 44.5 grammes



Amlash
(North West Iran)

134703

Height: 121 millimetres; base: 72 x 90 millimetres; weight: 576 grammes





134704

Height: 103 millimetres; diameter: 70 millimetres; Weight: 290 grammes



Bells from other or unknown locations

48353

Height: 50 millimetres; diameter: 51 millimetres; weight: 77.5 grammes



1881,1103,1957

Height: 47.6 millimetres; diameter: 28.5 millimetres; weight: 61.5 grammes



1855,1205.272

Height: 43.7 millimetres; diameter: 37 millimetres; weight: 30.72 grammes



Appendix to Bells The Bells excavated at Nimrud (*Kalhu*)

Most of the bells from Nimrud came from the North West Palace and were excavated by Layard in the first half of the nineteenth century. Layard had discovered a new chamber: 'It adjoined a room previously explored which ran parallel to, and to the south of, the chamber marked AA in the plan of the north-west palace. (See fig.13 below) Its only entrance was to the west and almost on the edge of the mound. It must, consequently, have opened upon a gallery or terrace running along the river front of the building. The walls were of sun-dried brick, panelled round the bottom with large burnt bricks, about three feet high, placed one against the other. They were coated with bitumen, and, like those forming the pavement, were inscribed with the name and usual titles of the royal founder of the building. In one corner, and partly in a kind of recess, was a well, the mouth of which was formed by brickwork about three feet high. Its sides were also bricked down to the conglomerate rock, and holes had been left at regular intervals for access. When first discovered, it was filled with earth. The workmen emptied it until they came, at the depth of nearly sixty feet, to brackish water. The first objects found in the chamber were two plain copper vessels or caldrons, about two and a half feet in diameter, and three feet deep, resting upon a stand of brickwork, with their mouths closed by large tiles. Near them was a copper jar, which fell to pieces almost as soon as uncovered. Several vases of the same metal, though smaller in size, had been dug out of other parts of the ruins; but they were empty, but those described by Layard were filled with curious objects. Layard first took out a small number of bronze bells with iron tongues which amounted to about eighty, and various small copper ornaments, some suspended to wires. With them were a quantity of tapering bronze rods, bent into a hook, and ending in a kind of lip. Beneath were several bronze cups and dishes, which were removed intact. Scattered in the earth among these objects were several hundred studs and buttons in mother of pearl and ivory, with many small rosettes in metal. All the objects contained in these caldrons, with the exception of the cups and dishes were probably ornaments of horse and chariot furniture.

The effect of age and decay on the bells has been to cover their surface with crystals of malachite under which the component substances have been converted into suboxide of copper and peroxide of tin, leaving in many instances no traces of the metal. The analysis of the metal used for casting the bells is 85% of copper for 14% of tin against only 10% tin in cups and bowls which indicate that the Assyrians had acquired knowledge that a larger proportion of tin was essential to good bell-making. Interestingly, it is highly probable that they bought the tin from the Phoenicians and that in turn the Phoenicians had acquired it from Cornwall.'



Fig. 12, Original Drawing by Austen Henry Layard

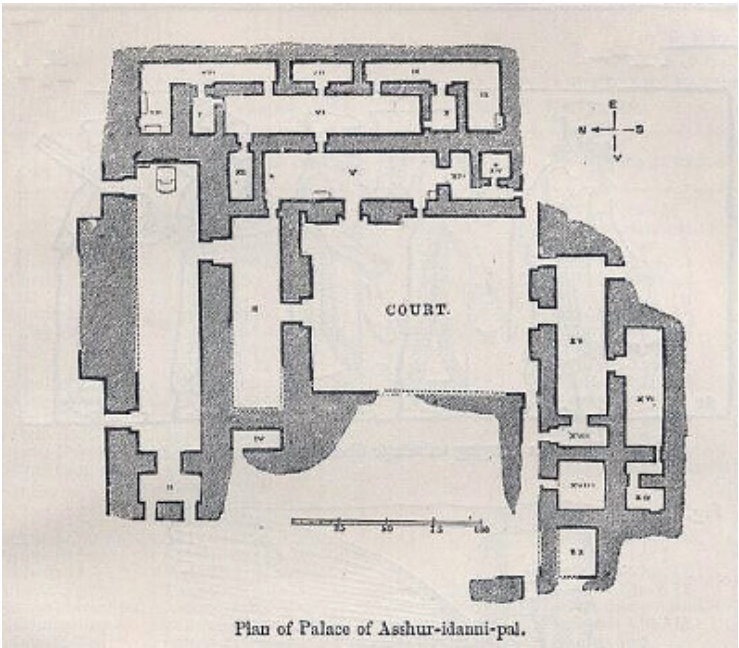


Fig. 13, Original plan by Austen Henry Layard

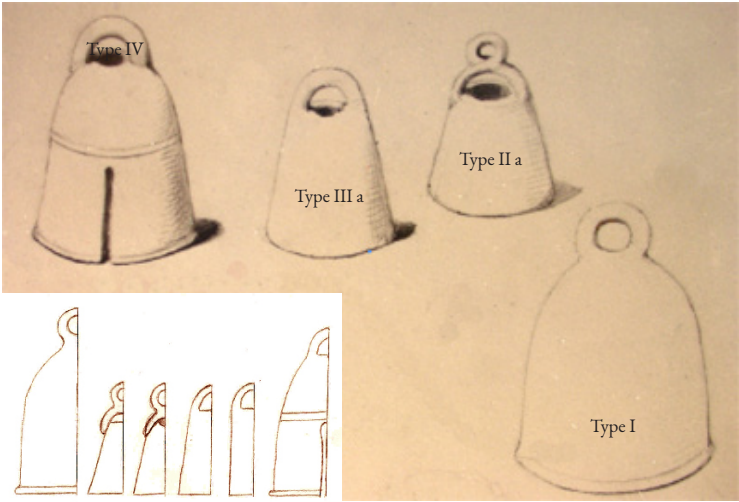


Fig. 14, Original drawing by Austen Henry Layard (Insert to the left are sections by the author.)

Typology

The bells excavated at Nimrud are of three distinct types. These were shown by Layard in fig.14 above. Type I are the largest which would have been hanging in front of the horses' harnesses. Types II and III are smaller and are either mainly conical or cylindrical. Of type IV there is only one. It is characterized by a slit on its skirt (Fig. 16).



Fig. 15, Type I Bell

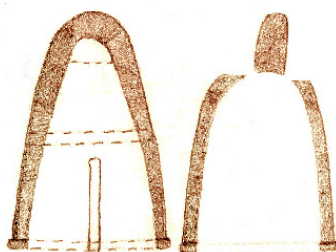


Fig. 16, Type IV Bell, sections

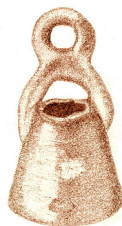


Fig. 17, Type II a Bell

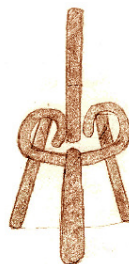


Fig. 18, Type II a Bell, section



Fig. 19, Type II b Bell



Fig. 20, Type III a Bell



Fig. 21, Type III b Bell



Selected bells from Assyrian bas-reliefs at the British Museum

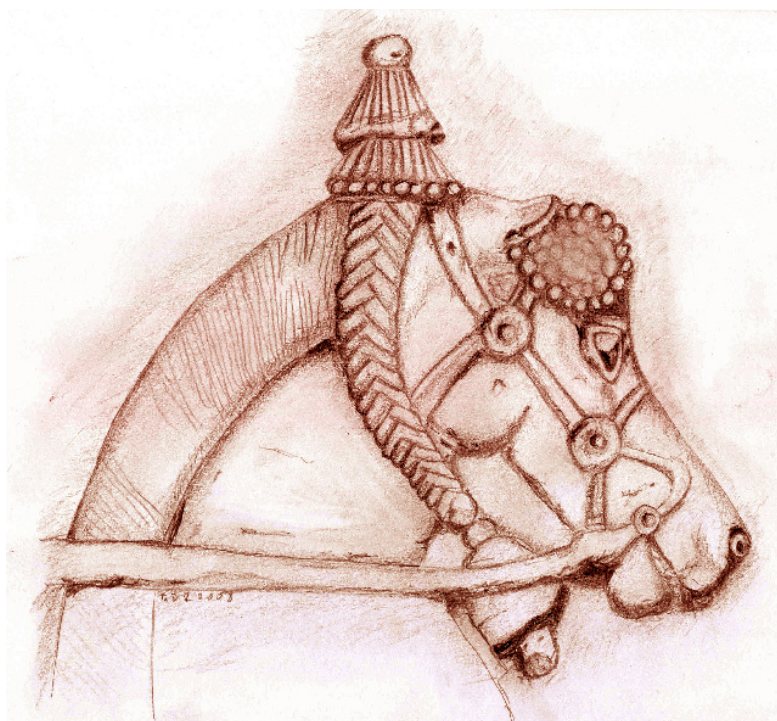


Fig. 22, 118905 Detail from a relief of Tiglath-Pileser III (745-727 BC) Nimrud

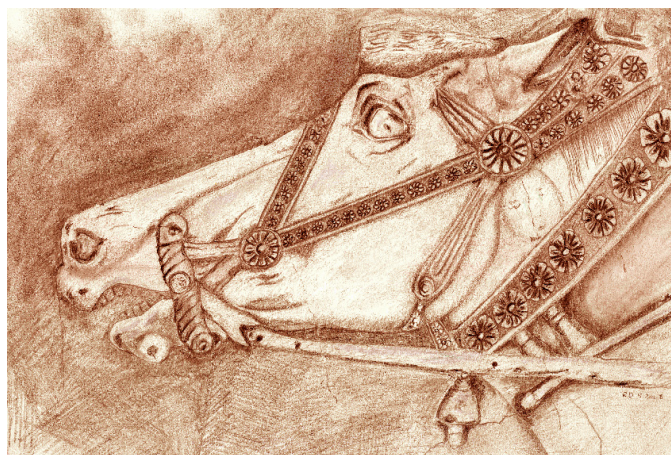


Fig. 23, 124852-5. From The Royal Lion Hunt, ca. 645-635 BC.
Niniveh, North Palace, Room C

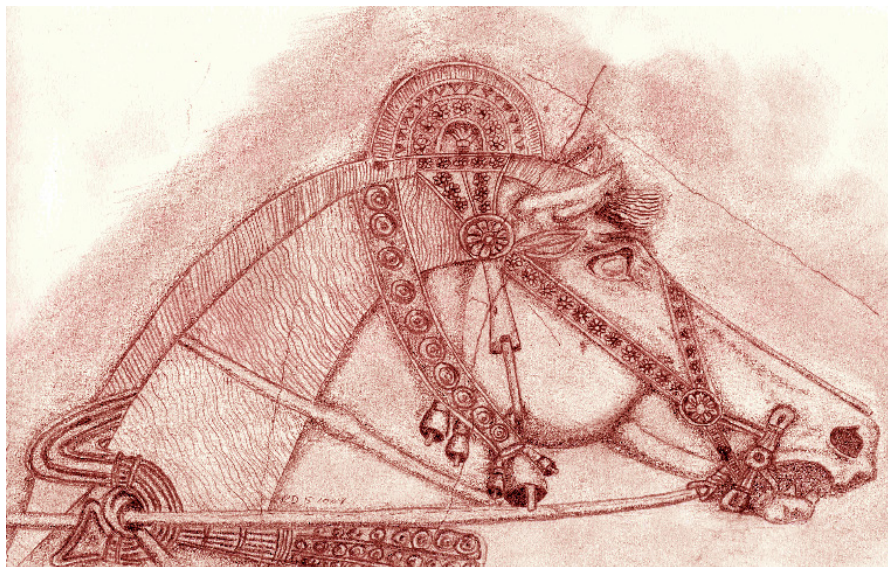


Fig. 24, 124858-9. From the Royal Lion Hunt. ca. 645-635 BC. Niniveh, North Palace, Room C

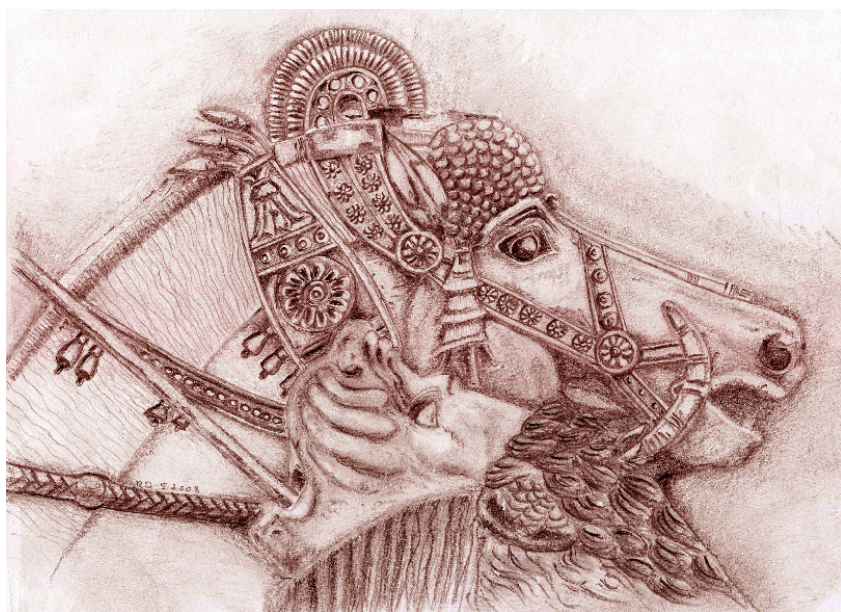


Fig. 25, 124875. Same location as above.

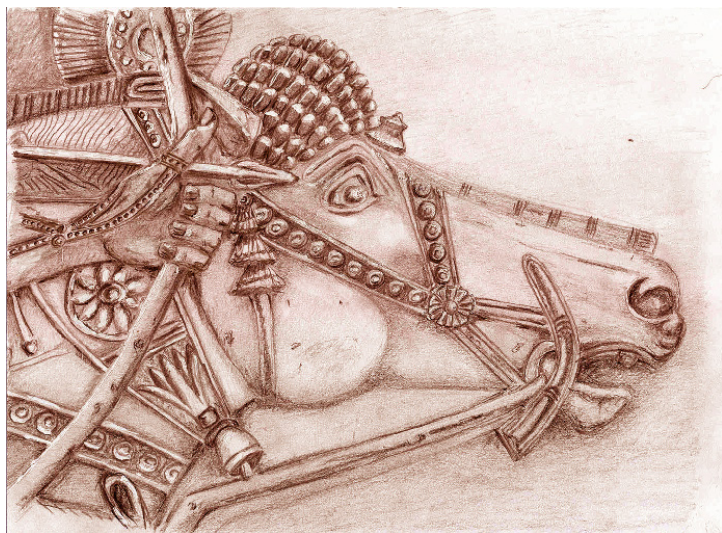


Fig. 26, 124876

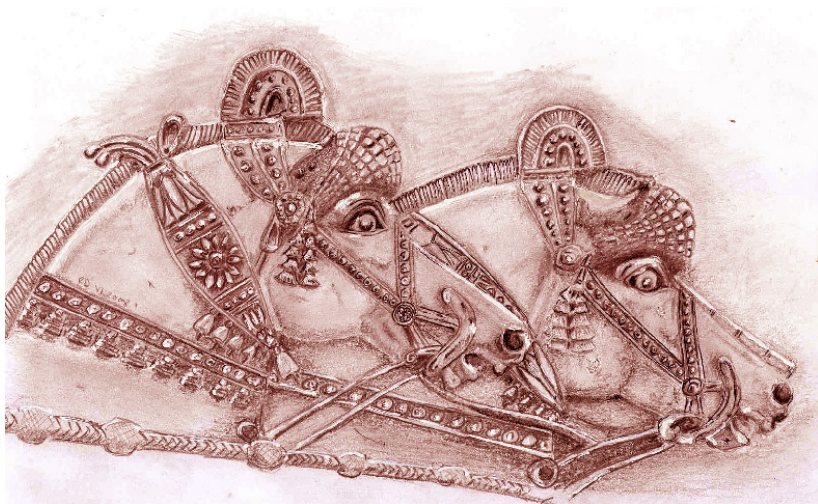


Fig. 27, 129771

References to Bells from the Sculptures at the South West Palace of Sennacherib - Niniveh

The bells are listed from their provenance in the palace. The general ground plan will locate them. The abbreviated reference BBT stands for Barnett, Bleibtreu and Turner, 1998, which constitutes the reference work, and from which the bibliography should be consulted.

- 1 Forecourt H
BBT pl. 28, 15a
The outline of the bell is imprecise.
There is a cast of the relief at the British Museum.
124791
43.2 x 57.2 cms
Layard, 1849a, I, p. 399, no. 85; 1849a, II, pp. 137-8
Birch and Pinches, 1883, p. 71, no. 32
Paterson, 1915, p. 14, pl. 98, no. 32
- 2 Throne room I (B)
BBT pl. 35, 26a, slab 9
Original was left *in situ*
Layard, A.H., Or. Dr. IV, 5, signed A. H. Layard. Pencil drawing on whitish paper
31.7 x 44.7cms
Large bell hanging in tent, with a possible psithyra alongside.
Layard, 1849a, II, pp. 127-8
Layard, 1849b, pl. 77
Perrot and Chipiez, 1884, p. 343, fig. 156
Paterson, 1915, pl. 8
Unger, 1925, pp. 203f., pl. 43b
Müller, 1928-9, p. 203, fig. 3
Yadin, 1963, p. 292
Bottéro, 1985, p. 39
Magen, 1986, p. 159 (purification of the army), pl. 17, 8
- 3 Throne room I (B)
BBT pl. 46, 36a, slab 23
The slab has been left *in situ*.
This slab had been re-excavated by King and again by Madhloom.
Madhloom, 1967, pl. X
Madhloom and Mahdi, 1976, pls 20b and 29
There is an Or. Dr., VI, 17, probably by C.D. Hodder
62.8 x 48.2

- 4 Room V (C, later G)
BBT pl. 60, 66a, slab 30
Medium sized bells on horse collars.
The relief is *in situ*.
Or.Dr.IV, 17, signed A.H.Layard
53.3 x 35.2 cms.
Layard, 1849a, II, p. 133
Russel, 1991, pp. 273-4, with a photograph on fig. 137
Layard, 1849b, pl. 80
Paterson, 1915, pl. 12 lower
Magen, 1986, p. 159
- 5 Room V (C, later G)
BBT pl 73, 87
The slab has been left *in situ*.
Or. Dr., VI, 23, possibly by C. D. Hodder
49.2 x 57.7
Bells are clearly seen on all seven horses. The bells are of the same type, possibly type I with clappers hanging well below the rim of the bells. It is clearly shown that the type of collar is irrelevant to the type of bell from which they hang.
- 6 Court VI (I)
BBT pl.126, 184b
Original at the British Museum: 124773 (1852,0902.29)
146 x 129.5
There is an Or.Dr.IV, 52 by A.H.Layard or F.C.Cooper
32.7 x 41.5
Smith, 1938, p.16, pl.XXXVII
Barnett and Lorenzini, 1975, pl.73
Nagel, 1967, pp.16-17, pl.10
Reade, 1967, pp. 42-5, pl.XII
Lorenzina, *et al.*, 1980, p.82
Reade, 1983, p.41, fig.58
Porada, 1989, pl.42
- 7 Room VII (R)
BBT pl.129, 187a, slab 5
Original left *in situ*
Or.Dr.IV, 66
29.2 x 53.6
- 8 Room VIII (S)
BBT pl.136, 197, slab 13
Original left *in situ*
BBT do not give the original drawing number which is displayed in BBT 197.
- 9 Room VIII (S)
BBT pl.140, 201a, slab 3
Original left *in situ*
Or.Dr.I, 38, signed F.C. Cooper
42.8 x 66.6
Russell, 1991, pp.58-9, fig.34

- 10 Room XII (L)
BBT pl.148, 221c + 149, 221b + c, slab 7
Original at the British Museum: 124 779 (1851,0902.24)
73.6 x 137.2
124780 (1852,0902.23)
82.5 x 137.2
Birch and Pinches, 1883, pp.60-1, no.13-14
Paterson, 1915, p.14, pl.97, no.13-14
Gadd, 1936, p.165
Smith, 1938, p.18, pl.XLV and XLVI
Nagel, 1967, pl.9
- 11 Room XIV (K)
BBT pl.159, 234b, slab 4
Original at the British Museum: 124784a-c (1851,0902.21)
70.4-74.9 x 136.5
There is an Or.Dr.IV, 57, probably by A.H.Layard.
36.6 x 64.4
Birch and Pinches, 1883, pp.64-5, nos 20-2
Smith, 1938, p.19, pls. LVI-LIX
There is an original drawing, probably by A.H.Layard, Or.Dr.
IV, 57
36.6 x 64.4
Birch and Pinches, 1883, pp.64-5, nos 20-2
Gadd, 1936, p.166, pl.16
Smith, 1938, p.19, pls LVI-LIX
Russell, 1991, p.220, fig.121
- 12 Room XVII (F)
BBT 183, 252, slab 3; 253, slab 4 and 264
252+243: Or.Dr.VI, 19, two drawings signed C.D.Hodder
Original left *in situ*
264: Or.Dr.VI, 26, probably by C.D.Hodder
34.9 x 50.8
- 13 Room XVII (F)
BBT pl.184, 252a, slab 3
Original left *in situ*
Or.Dr.VI, 19, signed C.D.Hodder
66.9 x 47.6
- 14 Room XVII (F)
BBT pl.185, 253a, slab 4+edge
Original left *in situ*
Or.Dr.VI, 19, signed C.D.Hodder
- 15 Room XVII (F)
BBT pl.186, 264
Original left *in situ*
Or.Dr.VI, 26, probably by C.D.Hodder
34.9 x 50.8
- 16 Court XIX (U)
BBT pl.190, 272a, slab 22
Original left *in situ*
Or.Dr.IV, 75, signed A.H.Layard
36.8 x 48.6

- 17 Court XIX (U)
BBT pl.190, 282b, slabs 11 and 12
Original at the British Museum: 124825a+b (1852,0902.1)
Slab 11: 232.4 x 186.3; slab 12: 204 x 318.7
Birch and Pinches, 1883, pp.107-11, nos 57-8
Paterson, 1915, pls 40-1, 42
Gadd, 1936, p.172
Hall, 1928, pl.XXIX
Müller, 1928-9, pl.XIX:1
Meissner, 1920a, Abb. 37
Barnett and Lorenzini, 1975, pl.65
Reade, 1980, p.74, pl.8b
- 18 Room XXII (XX)
BBT pl.229, 313a+b
313b: Original at the British Museum: 135108 (95,0514.12)
73 x 59
Barnett, 1976, p.61, pl.LXX(f)
313a: Or.Dr.V, 54, probably by C.D.Hodder
44.5 x 33
- 19 Room XXVIII
BBT pl.261, 350b, slab 13
Original at the British Museum: 124959 (1856,0909.1)
73.6 x 83.8 x 18
Paterson, 1915, pls 57-8
- 20 Room XXVIII
BBT pl.261, 351b, slab 14
Original at the British Museum, 124960 (1856,0909.1)
157.5 x 126.6 x 18
Paterson, 1915, pl.58 (right)
- 21 Room XXXII (EE)
BBT pl.277, 369c, slab 7
Original at the British Museum, 124902 (1856,0909.12)
157.5 x 221 x 15.2
- 22 Room XXXII (EE)
BBT pl.279, 370c, slab 8
Original at the British Museum, 124903 (1856,0909.1)
172.7 x 175.2 x 15.2
Paterson, 1915, pls 60-1
Gadd, 1936, pp.173-4
Russel, 1991, pp.140-1, fig.71
- 23 Room XXXIII (BB)
BBT pl.291, 382b
Original at the British Museum, 124801a-c (1851,0902.8)
Slab 1: 180.3 x 200.6 x 15.2
Slab 2: 147.3 x 175.2 x 15.2
Slab 3: 208.3 x 175.3
Paterson, 1901-11, pls LXXIV-LXXV, CIV-CV
Curtius, 1913, pp.280, 282
Paterson, 1915, pls 62-4

- Meissner, 1920a, Abb. 41
 Hall, 1928, pl.XLI:1
 Müller, 1928-9, pl.XIX:2
 Gadd, 1936, pp.180-1
 Frankfort, 1954, pp.97-8, pls 104-5
 Barnett and Forman, pp.30-1, pls 118-27, 130-3
 Yadin, 1963, pp. 443-4
 Nagel, 1967, pls 14, 15:2
 Barnett, 1970, pl.X
 Barnett and Lorenzini, 1975, pls 138-51
 Orthmann, 1975, p.323, pls 236-7
 Wäfler, 1975, pls 15:2, 19:1
 Lorenzini, *et al.* 1980, pp.121-5, nos 59-63
 Reade, 1979a, pls 17-18, 24b
 Reade, 1983, pp. 61-4, fig.91, 92-3
- 24 Room XXXIII (BB) BBT pl.287, 384c and 385c
 Original at the British Museum: 124802a-c (1851,0902.7)
 slab 4: 269.3 x 142.2 x 15; slab 5: 246.4 x 154.9 x 15;
 slab 6: 269.2 x 152.4 x 15
 Layard, 1854b, pls 47-9
 Paterson, 1901-11, pls LXXVI-LXXVII, CVI-CVII
 Paterson, 1915, pls. 65-6
 Hall, 1928, pl.XLV
 Gadd, 1936, pp.180-1
 Frankfort, 1954, p.95, pl.103
 Barnett and Forman, n.d., p.31, pl.129
 Parrot, 1961, p.310, fig. 392
 Pritchard, 1969a, no.204
 Rimmer, 1969, pp.36-7, pls XIII-XIV
 Barnett, 1970, p.44
 Barnett and Lorenzini, 1975, pls 155-64
 Reade, 1976, pls 22, 24:1
 Reade, 1979a, pls 19-20
 Reade, 1979b, p.37, fig.7
 Lorenzini *et al.*, 1980, pp. 126-30, nos 64-6c
 Gunter, 1982, p. 106, pl.VIa
 Reade, 1983, pp.61-5, figs 95, 97-8
 Rashid, 1984, pp. 136-9, figs 151-3
- 25 Room XXXIII (BB)
 BBT pl.315, 392
 Original at the British Museum: 124808
 82.5 x 47
- 26 Paterson, 1915, pl.63
 Room XXXIII (BB)
 BBT pl.315, 394
 Original at the British Museum: 124807
 30.5 x 23
 Paterson, 1915, pl.62
- 27 Room XXXIII (BB)
 BBT pl.316, 399
 Original at the British Museum: 135123
 50 x 60
 Paterson, 1915, pl.62

- 28 Room XXXVI (OO)
BBT pl.347, 437b, slab 14
Original at the British Museum: 124914 (1856,0909.15)
233.6 x 116.8 x 15
Paterson, 1915, pl. 75
Ussishkin, 1982, pp.77, 91
Wolf, 1936-7, pp.231-4
Littaner and Cronwel, 1979, pp.104, n.32, p.106, n.32
Madhlloom, 1970, pp.20-1, pl.VI:2
- 29 Room XXXIII (BB)
BBT pl.314, 388
Original at the British Museum: 124804 + 131126
(1881,0202.6)
78.7 x 104.1
Birch and Pinches, 1883, p.86, no.45B (=124804)
- 30 Room XXXIII (BB)
BBT pl.316, 399
Original at the British Museum: 135123
50 x 60
Paterson, 1915, pl.62
- 31 Room XXXVIII (V)
BBT pl.354, 443a, slab 5
The original was left *in situ*
Or.Dr.I, 40, probably by A.H.Layard
43.2 x 66.7
Gadd, 1936, p. 178, pl.18
- 32 Room XXXVIII (V)
BBT pl.357, 445a, slab 8 + 9
The original was left *in situ*
Or.Dr.I, 42, probably by A.H.Layard or C.D.Hodder
Reade, 1980, pl.1b
Layard, 1853a, p.341
Paterson, 1915, pl.79
Unger, 1927, p.120, fig.64
Porada, 1945, p.155
Hrouda, 1965, pl.43:1
Magen, 1986, p.160
- 33 Room XXXVI (OO)
BBT pl. 346, 437a and 437b
Original at the British Museum: 124913 (1856,0909.14-15)
264.1 x 111.8 x 15
Paterson, 1915, pl.75
Ussishkin, 1982, pp.77, 91
Wolff, 1936-7, pp.231-4
Littauer and Crouwel, 1979, pp.104, n.23, p.106, no.32
Madhlloom, 1970, pp.20-1, pl.VI:2
- 34 Room XXXVIII (V)
BBT pl.366, 456b
The original has been lost
Porada, 1945, p.154
Or.Dr.VI,13, probably by C.D.Hodder

- 35 Room XLIV (LL)
BBT pl.377, 483a, slab 1-2
The original was left *in situ*
Or.Dr.I, 66, probably by A.H.Layard or F.C.Cooper
44 x 66
Russell, 1991, p.158, fig.81
- 36 Room XLV (D)
BBT pl.380, 487a, slab 4
The original was left *in situ*
Or.Dr.IV, 24, signed A.H.Layard
40.8 x 32.4
- 37 Room XLV (D)
BBT pl.381, 488a, slab 5
The original was left *in situ*
Or.Dr.IV, 25, signed A.H.Layard
29.9 x 44.5
Russell, 1991, p.67, fig.37
- 38 Room XLV (D)
BBT pl.386, 492a
The original was left *in situ*
Or.Dr.VI, 21, probably by C.D.Hodder
- 39 Room XLVI (II)
BBT pl.389, 496a, slab 4+5
The original was left *in situ*
Or.Dr.I, 68, probably A.H.Layard or F.C.Cooper
44.2 x 66
- 40 Room XLVI (II)
BBT pl.393, 503a, slab 13
The original was left *in situ*
Or.Dr.IV, 54, probably by A.H.Layard or F.C.Cooper
31.4 x 65
Possibly a unique example of a large lateral bell on a horse saddle
- 41 Room XLVII (JJ)
BBT pl.396, 507a
The original was left *in situ*
Or.Dr.VI, 14, probably by C.D.Hodder
48.2 x 61.2
- 42 Room XLVII (JJ)
BBT pl.400, 513a
The original was left *in situ*
Or.Dr.VI, 28, probably by C.D.Hodder
43.8 x 64.8
- 43 Room XLVII (JJ)
BBT pl.401, 514a
The original was left *in situ*
Or.Dr.VI, 22, probably by C.D.Hodder
43.3 x 67.6

- 44 Room LXVII (FFF)
BBT pl.458, 628a, slab 3
The original was left *in situ*
Or.Dr.IV, 38, probably by F.C.Cooper or T.S.Bell
35.2 x 63.6
Russell, 1991, p.74, fig.41
Weidner, 1939, pp. 48-9, fig.43
Gadd, 1936, p. 251
Lorenzini *et al.*, 1980, p.153 53) Room LXX (GGG)
BBT pl.470, 651
The original was left *in situ*
Or.Dr.VI, 25, probably by C.D.Hodder
- 45 Room LXX (GGG)
BBT pl.470, 651
The original was left *in situ*
Or.Dr.VI, 25 Probably by C.D.Hodder
66.6 x 43.5
- 46 Passage leading to the temple of Ishtar
BBT pl.479, 660a, slab 5
The original was left *in situ*
Or.Dr.VI, 44, signed C.D.Hodder
48 x 37.4
Gadd, 1936, pl.23
Porada, 1945, p.153
Magen, 1986, p.160
- 47 Unattributed cavalry and horses
BBT pl.506, 700b
Original at the British Museum: 124777 (1848,1104.9)
63.5 x 99
Birch and Pinches, 1883, pp. 59-60, no.11
Paterson, 1915, pl.96, no.11
Gadd, 1936. pp. 164-5
- 48 Unattributed cavalry and horses
BBT pl.507, 701
The original was left *in situ*
Or.Dr.VI, 2
68.2 x 45.8
- 49 Unattributed cavalry and horses
BBT pl.510, 706, 711
711: Located at the British Museum: 123533 (1935,0626.1)
Missing since April 1961
Weidner, 1963, pp.198, 200, fig.71

Table of correspondence of British Museum numbers with BBT slab numbers
for Kuyunjik, South West Palace

BM WA 123533	=711
124478a-c	=234b
124773	=184b
124777	=700b
124779	=221c
124780	=221b
124791	=15a
124801a-c	=382b
124802a-c	=384c + 385c
124804	=388
124807	=394
124808	=392
124825a+b	=282b
124902	=369c
124903	=370c
124913	=437a+b
124914	=437b
124960	=351b
131126	=388
135108	=313a+b
135123	=399

Table of correspondence Original Drawings to BBT numbers
for Kuyunjik, South West Palace

Or.Dr.	I, 38	=201a
	I, 40	=443a
	I, 42	=445a
	IV, 57	=234b
	I, 66	=483a
	I, 68	=496a
	IV, 5	=26a
	IV, 17	=66a
	IV, 24	=487a
	IV, 25	=488a
	IV, 52	=184b
	IV, 54	=503a
	IV, 66	=187a
	IV, 75	=272a
	V, 54	=313a+b
	VI, 2	=701
	VI, 13	=366
	VI, 14	=507a
	VI, 17	=36a
	VI, 19	=252a
	VI, 19	=253a
	VI, 21	=492a
	VI, 22	=514a
	VI, 23	=87
	VI, 25	=651
	VI, 26	=252-4
	VI, 26	=264
	VI, 28	=513a
	VI, 44	=660a

References to Bells from the Sculptures at the North Palace of Ashurbanipal - Niniveh, 668-627 BC

The bells are listed from their provenance in the palace. The general ground plan will locate them.
The abbreviated reference SNPA stands for Barnett, Sculptures from the North Palace of Asurbanipal,
which constitutes the reference work.

- 1) Room C, North East Wall; SNPA, Pl.V; BM WA 124858-9, slabs 5-6
- 2) Room C, North East Wall; SNPA, Pl.VIII; BM WA 124866-8, slabs 13-15
- 3) Room C, North East Wall; SNPA, Pl.IX; BM WA 124868, slab 15
- 4) Room C, South East Wall; SNPA, Pl.IX; BM WA 124869-70, slabs 16-17
- 5) Room C, North West Wall; SNPA, Pl.X; BM WA 124853-4, slabs 23-28; Or.Dr.V, 37
- 6) Room C, North West Wall; SNPA, Pl.X; BM WA 124855-6, slabs 23-28; Or.Dr.V, 38
- 7) Room C, North West Wall; SNPA, Pl.X; BM WA 124857 + 124884, slabs 23-28; Or.Dr.V, 36
- 8) Room C, South West Wall; SNPA, Pl.XI; BM WA 124850-1, slabs 20-21
- 9) Room C, North West Wall; SNPA, Pl.XII; BM WA 124852-5, slabs 22-25
- 10) Room C, South West Wall; SNPA, Pl.XIII; BM WA 124855-7, slabs 25-28
- 11) Room C, South West Wall; SNPA, Pl.XIII; BM WA 124855-7, slabs 25-28
- 12) Room F, North West and North East Walls; SNPA, Pl.XVI; BM WA 124929-930, slabs 1-2
- 13) Room F, North West and North East Walls; SNPA, Pl.XVI; BM WA 124929-930, slabs 1-2
- 14) Room F, North West and North East Walls; SNPA, Pl.XVI; BM WA 124929-930, slabs 1-2
- 15) Room F, North West and North East Walls; SNPA, Pl.XVI; BM WA 124929-930, slabs 1-2
- 16) Room H, SNPA, Pl.XXIII, BM WA 124939, slabs 8-9
- 17) Room R, South East Wall, ascending passage R, SNPA XIII; Or.Dr.VI, 56
- 18) Room S, SNPA, Pl.XLVI, BM WA 124874, slabs 16-13; Or.Dr.V, 11
- 19) Room S, SNPA, Pl.XLVI, BM WA 124875, slabs 16-13; Or.Dr.V, 10
- 20) Room S, SNPA, Pl.XLVI, BM WA 124875, slabs 16-13; Or.Dr.V, 10
- 21) Room S, SNPA, Pl.XLVII, BM WA 124876, slabs 12-9; Or.Dr.V, 7
- 22) Room S, SNPS, Pl.XLVIII, BM WA 124882, slabs 8-6; Or.Dr.V, 12
- 23) Room S, SNPA, Pl. XLIX, BM WA 124873-5; Or.Dr.V, 12
- 24) Room S, SNPA, Pl. XLIX, BM WA 124873-5; Or.Dr.V, 12
- 25) Room S, SNPA, Pl. LI, BM WA 124876-9, slabs 12-9
- 26) Room S, SNPA, Pl. LVII, BM WA 124886, slabs D, E

GENERAL CATALOGUE OF BRONZE BELLS



N.155

PRN:WCO24045; Previous PRN: WCO4766; Register: 1: 18
 Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard (1848/51)
 Neo-Assyrian, 8th century BC
 Site of excavation: Nimrud (Kalḥu), at the North West Palace, Room AB
 Bibliography: Curtis, J.E., and Reade J.E., 1994a, 160; and 1995a, 160



N.156

PRN: WCO27343; additional ID: N.H. 138
 Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard (1848/51)
 Neo-Assyrian, 8th century BC
 Site of excavation: Nimrud (Kalḥu)
 Bibliography: Spear, N., 1978a, Fig. 94



N.157

PRN:WCO24044; Previous PRN: WCO4765; Register: 1: 18
 Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard (1848/51)
 Neo-Assyrian, 8th century BC
 Site of excavation: Nimrud (Kalḥu), at the North West Palace, Room AB
 Bibliography: Curtis, J.E., and Reade J.E., 1994a, 160; and 1995a, 159



N.158

PRN:WCO26833
 Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard (1848/51)
 Neo-Assyrian, 8th century BC
 Site of excavation: Nimrud (Kalḥu), at the North West Palace



N.159

PRN:WCO26832; Museum Number 135463
 Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard (1848/51)
 Neo-Assyrian, 8th century BC
 Site of excavation: Nimrud (Kalḥu), at the North West Palace
 Bibliography: Rimmer J, 1969a, Pl.XIXa



N.161

PRN:WCO27344
 Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard (1848/51)
 Neo-Assyrian, 8th century BC
 Site of excavation: Nimrud (Kalḥu), at the North West Palace



N.163

PRN:WCO27345

Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard (1848/51)

Neo-Assyrian, 8th century BC

Site of excavation: Nimrud (Kalḥu)

Permanent location at the British Museum: SUPP7/3/40



N.164

PRN:WCO27346

Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard (1848/51)

Neo-Assyrian, 8th century BC

Site of excavation: Nimrud (Kalḥu)

Bibliography: Rimmer, J., 1969a, pl. XXa



N.165

PRN:WCO27347

Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard (1848/51)

Neo-Assyrian, 8th century BC

Site of excavation: Nimrud (Kalḥu)



N.166

PRN:WCO27348

Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard (1848/51)

Neo-Assyrian, 8th century BC

Site of excavation: Nimrud (Kalḥu)



N.167

PRN:WCO27349

Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard (1848/51)

Neo-Assyrian, 8th century BC

Site of excavation: Nimrud (Kalḥu)



N.168

PRN:WCO27350

Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard (1848/51)

Neo-Assyrian, 8th century BC

Site of excavation: Nimrud (Kalḥu)



N.169

PRN:WCO26835

Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard (1848/51)

Neo-Assyrian, 8th century BC

Site of excavation: Nimrud (Kalḥu), at the North West Palace

Bibliography: Spear, N., 1978a, fig. 106



N.170

PRN:WCO27351

Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard (1848/51)

Neo-Assyrian, 8th century BC

Site of excavation: Nimrud (Kalḥu)



N.171

PRN:WCO27352

Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard (1848/51)

Neo-Assyrian, 8th century BC

Site of excavation: Nimrud (Kalḥu)



N.172

PRN:WCO27353

Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard (1848/51)

Neo-Assyrian, 8th century BC

Site of excavation: Nimrud (Kalḥu)

Bibliography: Spear, N., 1978a, fig. 105



N.173

PRN:WCO26836

Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard (1848/51)

Neo-Assyrian, 8th century BC

Site of excavation: Nimrud (Kalḥu), North West Palace

Bibliography: Spear, N., 1978a, fig. 102



N.174

PRN:WCO27354

Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard (1848/51)

Neo-Assyrian, 8th century BC

Site of excavation: Nimrud (Kalḥu)



N.175

PRN:WCO27355

Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard (1848/51)

Neo-Assyrian, 8th century BC

Site of excavation: Nimrud (Kalḥu)



N.176

PRN:WCO27356

Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard (1848/51)

Neo-Assyrian, 8th century BC

Site of excavation: Nimrud (Kalḥu)



N.177

PRN:WCO024050

Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard (1848/51)

Neo-Assyrian, 8th century BC

Site of excavation: Nimrud (Kalḥu), Room AB, North West Palace



N.178

PRN:WCO27357

Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard (1848/51)

Neo-Assyrian, 8th century BC

Site of excavation: Nimrud (Kalḥu)



N.179

PRN:WCO27358

Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard (1848/51)

Neo-Assyrian, 8th century BC

Site of excavation: Nimrud (Kalḥu), North West Palace

Bibliography; Layard, A.H., 1853a, pp. 177-8, 191



N.180

PRN:WCO27359

Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard (1848/51)

Neo-Assyrian, 8th century BC

Site of excavation: Nimrud (Kalḥu)



N.181

PRN:WCO27360

Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard (1848/51)

Neo-Assyrian, 8th century BC

Site of excavation: Nimrud (Kalḥu)



N.182

PRN:WCO24049

Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard (1848/51)

Neo-Assyrian, 8th century BC

Site of excavation: Nimrud (Kalḥu), North West Palace, Room AB

Bibliography: Curtis, J.E. and Reade, J.E., 1994a, 165, and 1994a, 164



N.183

PRN:WCO27361

Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard (1848/51)

Neo-Assyrian, 8th century BC

Site of excavation: Nimrud (Kalḥu)



N.184

PRN:WCO27362

Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard (1848/51)

Neo-Assyrian, 8th century BC

Site of excavation: Nimrud (Kalḥu), North West Palace

Bibliography: Rimmer, J., 1969a, pl. XXa



N.185

PRN:WCO27363

Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard (1848/51)

Neo-Assyrian, 8th century BC

Site of excavation: Nimrud (Kalḥu)



N.186

PRN:WCO27364

Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard (1848/51)

Neo-Assyrian, 8th century BC

Site of excavation: Nimrud (Kalḥu)

Bibliography: Spear, N., 1978a, fig. 103



N.187

PRN:WCO27365

Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard (1848/51)

Neo-Assyrian, 8th century BC

Site of excavation: Nimrud (Kalḥu)



N.188

PRN:WCO27366

Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard (1848/51)

Neo-Assyrian, 8th century BC

Site of excavation: Nimrud (Kalḥu)



N.189

PRN:WCO27367

Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard (1848/51)

Neo-Assyrian, 8th century BC

Site of excavation: Nimrud (Kalḥu), North West Palace



N.190

PRN:WCO27368

Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard (1848/51)

Neo-Assyrian, 8th century BC

Site of excavation: Nimrud (Kalḥu)



N.191

PRN:WCO27369

Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard (1848/51)

Neo-Assyrian, 8th century BC

Site of excavation: Nimrud (Kalḥu)



N.227

PRN:WCO27401; Old PRN: WCO8259; Register: 1:21

Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard (1848/51)

Neo-Assyrian, 8th century BC

Site of excavation: Nimrud (Kalḥu)



N.228

PRN:WCO27402; Old PRN: WCO8260; Register: 1:21
 Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard (1848/51)
 Neo-Assyrian, 8th century BC
 Site of excavation: Nimrud (Kalḥu)
 Bibliography: Layard, A.H., 1853a, pp.177-8. 191



N.192

PRN:WCO27370
 Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard (1848/51)
 Neo-Assyrian, 8th century BC
 Site of excavation: Nimrud (Kalḥu)
 Bibliography: Spear, N., 1978a, fig. 101



N.193

PRN:WCO24047
 Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard (1848/51)
 Neo-Assyrian, 8th century BC
 Site of excavation: Nimrud (Kalḥu), North West Palace, Room AB
 Bibliography: Curtis, J.E. and Reade, J.E., 1994a, 163; Spear, N., 1978a, fig.100; Curtis, J.E. and Reade, J.E., 1995a, 162



N.194

PRN:WCO26837
 Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard (1848/51)
 Neo-Assyrian, 8th century BC
 Site of excavation: Nimrud (Kalḥu), North West Palace
 Bibliography: Spear, N., 1978a, fig. 98



N.195

PRN:WCO27371
 Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard (1848/51)
 Neo-Assyrian, 8th century BC
 Site of excavation: Nimrud (Kalḥu)
 Bibliography: Rimmer, J., 1969a, pl. XIXa



N.196

PRN:WCO27372
 Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard (1848/51)
 Neo-Assyrian, 8th century BC
 Site of excavation: Nimrud (Kalḥu)
 Bibliography: Spear, N., 1978a, fig. 96



N.197

PRN:WCO27373

Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard (1848/51)

Period: Neo-Assyrian, 8th century BC

Site of excavation: Nimrud (Kalḥu)



N.198

PRN:WCO27374

Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard (1848/51)

Neo-Assyrian, 8th century BC

Site of excavation: Nimrud (Kalḥu)



N.199

PRN:WCO27375

Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard (1848/51)

Neo-Assyrian, 8th century BC

Site of excavation: Nimrud (Kalḥu)



N.200

PRN:WCO27376

Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard (1848/51)

Neo-Assyrian, 8th century BC

Site of excavation: Nimrud (Kalḥu)



N.201

PRN:WCO27377

Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard (1848/51)

Neo-Assyrian, 8th century BC

Site of excavation: Nimrud (Kalḥu)



N.202

PRN:WCO27378

Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard (1848/51)

Neo-Assyrian, 8th century BC

Site of excavation: Nimrud (Kalḥu)



N.203

PRN:WCO27379

Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard (1848/51)

Neo-Assyrian, 8th century BC

Site of excavation: Nimrud (Kalḥu)



N.204

PRN:WCO27380

Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard (1848/51)

Neo-Assyrian, 8th century BC

Site of excavation: Nimrud (Kalḥu)



N.205

PRN:WCO27381

Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard (1848/51)

Neo-Assyrian, 8th century BC

Site of excavation: Nimrud (Kalḥu)

Bibliography: Rommer, J., 1969a, pl. XXb



N.206

PRN:WCO27382

Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard (1848/51)

Neo-Assyrian, 8th century BC

Site of excavation: Nimrud (Kalḥu)

Bibliography: Spear, N., 1978, fig. 97



N.207

PRN:WCO27383

Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard (1848/51)

Neo-Assyrian, 8th century BC

Site of excavation: Nimrud (Kalḥu)



N.208

PRN:WCO27384

Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard (1848/51)

Neo-Assyrian, 8th century BC

Site of excavation: Nimrud (Kalḥu)



N.209

PRN:WCO27385

Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard (1848/51)

Neo-Assyrian, 8th century BC

Site of excavation: Nimrud (Kalḥu)



N.210

PRN:WCO27386

Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard (1848/51)

Neo-Assyrian, 8th century BC

Site of excavation: Nimrud (Kalḥu)



N.211

PRN:WCO27387

Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard (1848/51)

Neo-Assyrian, 8th century BC

Site of excavation: Nimrud (Kalḥu)



N.212

PRN:WCO27388

Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard (1848/51)

Neo-Assyrian, 8th century BC

Site of excavation: Nimrud (Kalḥu)



N.213

PRN:WCO27389

Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard (1848/51)

Neo-Assyrian, 8th century BC

Site of excavation: Nimrud (Kalḥu)



N.214

PRN:WCO27390

Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard (1848/51)

Neo-Assyrian, 8th century BC

Site of excavation: Nimrud (Kalḥu)



N.215

PRN:WCO24048; Old PRN: WCO4769; Register: 1:21

Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard (1848/51)

Neo-Assyrian, 8th century BC

Site of excavation: Nimrud (Kalḥu), North West Palace, Room AB

Bibliography: Curtis, J.E., and Reade, J.E., 1994a, 164; 1995a, 163



N.216

PRN:WCO26388; Old PRN: WCO7691; Register: 1:21

Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard (1848/51)

Neo-Assyrian, 8th century BC

Site of excavation: Nimrud (Kalḥu), North West Palace



N.217

PRN:WCO27391; Old PRN: WCO8249; Register: 1:21

Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard (1848/51)

Period: Neo-Assyrian, 8th century BC

Site of excavation: Nimrud (Kalḥu)



N.218

PRN:WCO27392; Old PRN: WCO8250; Register: 1:21

Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard (1848/51)

Neo-Assyrian, 8th century BC

Site of excavation: Nimrud (Kalḥu)



N.219

PRN:WCO27393; Old PRN: WCO8251; Register: 1:21

Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard (1848/51)

Neo-Assyrian, 8th century BC

Site of excavation: Nimrud (Kalḥu)



N.220

PRN:WCO27394; Old PRN: WCO8252; Register: 1:21

Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard (1848/51)

Neo-Assyrian, 8th century BC

Site of excavation: Nimrud (Kalḥu)



N.221

PRN:WCO27395; Old PRN: WCO8253; Register: 1:21
 Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard (1848/51)
 Neo-Assyrian, 8th century BC
 Site of excavation: Nimrud (Kalḥu)



N.222

PRN:WCO27396; Old PRN: WCO8254; Register: 1:21
 Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard (1848/51)
 Neo-Assyrian, 8th century BC
 Site of excavation: Nimrud (Kalḥu)



N.223

PRN:WCO27397; Old PRN: WCO8255; Register: 1:21
 Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard (1848/51)
 Neo-Assyrian, 8th century BC
 Site of excavation: Nimrud (Kalḥu)



N.224

PRN:WCO27398; Old PRN: WCO8256; Register: 1:21
 Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard (1848/51)
 Neo-Assyrian, 8th century BC
 Site of excavation: Nimrud (Kalḥu)



N.225

PRN:WCO27399; Old PRN: WCO8257; Register: 1:21
 Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard (1848/51)
 Neo-Assyrian, 8th century BC
 Site of excavation: Nimrud (Kalḥu)



N.226

PRN:WCO27400; Old PRN: WCO8258; Register: 1:21
 Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard (1848/51)
 Neo-Assyrian, 8th century BC
 Site of excavation: Nimrud (Kalḥu)



N.162

PRN:WCO24046; Previous PRN: WCO4767; Register: 1: 18
 Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard (1848/51)
 Neo-Assyrian, 8th century BC
 Site of excavation: Nimrud (Kalḥu), at Fort Shalmaneser, [S], Room AB
 Bibliography: Curtis, JE and Read JE 1994a, 162; Curtis, JE and Read JE., 1995a, 161;
 Spear N 1978a, fig. 108; Rimmer, J., 1969a, PLI. XXb; Layard, A.H., 1853a, pp. 177-8, 191



N.160

PRN:WCO26834
 Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard (1848/51)
 Neo-Assyrian, 8th century BC
 Site of excavation: Nimrud (Kalḥu), at the North West Palace



135462

PRN:WCO22667; Register: 1881,0701.3385
 Excavated by: Hormuzd Rassam and acquired in 1881
 Site of excavation: Mesopotamia
 Bibliography: Rimmer, J., 1969, pl.XIXb (wrongly said to be from Assyria); De Meyer, L., 1980a, no. 119, p. 108, pl. 29
 Rassam inventory no. 99



N.1835

PRN:WCO22893; Old PRN: WCO3499; Register: 1:114
 Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard
 Site of excavation: Erban, North East Syria



N.1836

PRN:WCO22894; Old PRN: WCO3500; Register: 1:114
 Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard
 Site of excavation: Erban, North East Syria



N.1837

PRN:WCO22895; Old PRN: WCO3501; Register: 1:114
 Excavated by: Sir Austen Henry Layard
 Site of excavation: Erban, North East Syria
 Bibliography: Rimmer, J., 1969a, pl.XIXc



91366

PRN:WCO30878; Old PRN: WCO11796

Excavated by: R. C. Thompson and R. W. Hutchinson. Acquired in 1929

Site of excavation: Kouyunjik (Niniveh)

Bibliography: Rimmer, J., 1969, pl.XXd



1882,0522.334

PRN:WCO21780 = NH 120

Excavated by: Hormudz Rassam and acquired in 1882

Site of excavation: Kouyunjik (Niniveh)

Bibliography: Rimmer, J., 1969a, pl. XXd; Spear, N., 1978a, fig. 117



1930,0508.130

PRN:WCO21871

Excavated by: Reginal Campbell Thompson and acquired in 1930

Site of excavation: Kouyunjik (Niniveh)

Bibliography: Rimmer, J., 1969a, pl.XXd



98935

PRN:WCO21829; Register: 1905,0409.441

Excavated by: Reginal Campbell Thompson and acquired in 1905

Site of excavation: Kouyunjik (Niniveh), Temple of Nabu

Bibliography: Rimmer, J., 1969, pl.XXc



1883,0118.668

PRN:WCO21787; Old PRN: WCO1630

Excavated by: Hormuzd Rassam and acquired in 1883

Site of excavation: Kouyunjik (Niniveh)

Rassam inventory no. 99



1929,1012.262

PRN:WCO21868; Old PRN: WCO1714; Register: 28: 145

Excavated by: R. Campbell Thompson and R. W. Hutchinson. Acquired in 1929

Site of excavation: Kouyunjik (Niniveh)

Bibliography: Rimmer, J., 1969, pl.XXd



1930,0508.128

PRN:WCO21869; Old PRN: WCO1715; Register: 29: 62
Excavated by: Reginal Campbell Thompson and acquired in 1930
Site of excavation: Kouyunjik (Niniveh)
Bibliography: Spear, N., 1978a, fig. 115



1930,0508.129

PRN:WCO21870; Old PRN: WCO1716; Register: 29: 62
Excavated by: Reginal Campbell Thompson and acquired in 1930
Site of excavation: Kouyunjik (Niniveh)
Bibliography: Rimmer, J., 1969a, pl. XXd; Spear, N., 1978a, fig. 114



1930,0508.131

PRN:WCO21872; Old PRN: WCO1718; Register: 29: 62
Excavated by: Reginal Campbell Thompson and acquired in 1930
Site of excavation: Kouyunjik (Niniveh)



98936

PRN:WCO21830; Old PRN: WCO1675; Register: 1905,0409.442
Excavated by: Reginal Campbell Thompson and acquired in 1905
Site of excavation: Kouyunjik (Niniveh), Temple of Nabu
Bibliography: Rimmer, J., 1969a, pl. XXd



127341

PRN:WCO30891 = 134704; Additional ID: NH 119
Bibliography: Rimmer, J., 1969a, pl. XXd; Spear, 1978a, fig. 116



134703

PRN:WCO30680; Register: 1965,1015.1
Purchased from Ernest Ohly in 1965
Site of excavation: Amalsh? North West Iran
Date, ca.1000BC
Bibliography: Rimmer, J., 1969a, Pl. XIXc; Spear, N., 1978, Fig. 51



134704

PRN:WCO25841; Register: 1965,1015.2
 Purchased from Ernest Ohly in 1965
 Site of excavation: Amalsh? North West Iran
 Date, ca.1000BC
 Bibliography: Rimmer, J., 1969a, Pl. XIXc;



48353

Museum Number: 48353; Register n.: 1884,0714.11 PRN:WCO30241
 Purchased from Rev. Greville John Chester in 1884
 Site of excavation: Phoenecian archaic
 Analysed by McKerrel 1972/72



1881,1103.1957

PRN:WCO21390; Old PRN: WCO1223; Register: 14: 164
 Excavated by: Hormudz Rassam and acquired in 1881
 Site of excavation: Babylon
 Bibliography: Rimmer, J., 1969a, pl. XXc; Spear, N., 1978a, fig. 93



1855,1205.272

PRN:WCO21969; Old PRN: WCO1819; Register: 1: 131
 Excavated by: Hormudz Rassam, Kennet Loftus and Sir Henry
 Creswicke Rawlinson. Acquired in 1855
 Site of excavation: Sherif Khan (Tarbisu), Northern Iraq

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